

Say section

resting Article, could Replace Friend.

HIS VIEW

covery of the X-rays, new chemistry came... sermons of tortoise... nothing to vivisection... autism was about... fruitful path, and... surely doing... prisons, that vivisection... of, as is claimed... are to be seen... already, and may... centuries the judi... to be necessary for... taking they were in... long since been in... yet, nevertheless... be found a century... of torture, who con... necessary. Pain has... the physiological... those who wish to... to the normal course... As. What a heresy!... had been said in... fasting time over... and unde...

tioned above may be... their truth shown... the works of vivisection... and their books and... ents also abound to... which exist in so... er, and we maintain... justified; they may be... processes, which are... act and certain. Above... made known to the... that the conviction of... some widespread.—Dr....

Women Slaves

Government In-Life of Drudgery

Diapatch.)

LONDON, July 25. stories of factory life... a Blue Book which... of a year's work by... staff of 217 men and...

ories and workshops... 5,000,000 man, wom... labor were under in... that the number... increased from 1,200... and other accidents... 1972 to 176,852. Last... of trade activity, and... more accidents.

of the inspectors, de... girls of the succes... factory.

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ional opportunity of... set of the long day's... he how bonny children... their color and their... the hard drudgery of... the girls would fall... k, and how they grew... their time.

ives and the women... medicines one feels that... nplate too closely the... women, it is such a...

an account of a day... these women:—... he left home at 5:15... and a half miles to... the whole day at her... sometimes later, started... , and then had to pre... and do her house... only typical of thou... siders."

men and girls have to... sta. Miss Whitworth... found a delicate woman... carry fifty-three pound... ht I should have to do... and only have eight... asked the woman.

man who worked as a... six P. M. on the night... rags mentioned. An... rned to the factory... the birth of a child.

ndry had to work from... midnight on Friday and... nine P. M. of the next... de bakehouse a boy of... work from one A. M. ... he next day, being in... or two for sleep. In... men and girls were kept... A. M. until nine P. M. ... in the week."

of cheer. "Won't you join our... asked the kindly... man from the moun... sunshine as a matter of... can show us any new... shine we might listen...

remists. "We recently heard... he wouldn't even give... so economical he could... in 18 a week. ... to hold he makes an egg... of a violin virtuoso, ...

WHAT EUROPE THINKS TODAY OF POSSIBLE OUTBREAK--NATIONS PREPARE FOR GENERAL CLASH

Better Feeling, However, is Found in St. Petersburg, London, and Berlin--Tomorrow May Witness Change for Better or for Worse--Britain's First Fleet Ordered Back Home.

[By Special Wire to The Courier] LONDON, July 27.—Glimmers of hope flickered in the darkened sky of European politics to-day, and the wish was general that the efforts of the great European powers to avert a clash of arms which might involve many nations would be successful.

While all the powers were preparing for possible eventualities, their statesmen, with Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, at their head, were endeavoring to bring together the Governments at issue, with a view to mediation.

At the Serbian legation in London the view was held that some improvement had taken place in the situation, and this was attributed to the influence exercised by Russia. Alex. Georgevitch, the first secretary, said: "We have complied with everything that does not impair our sovereign rights. We hope that Austria-Hungary, in the interests of peace, will recognize that consideration is due to an independent state, and so avert war. If, however, Austria-Hungary wants war she will have seen that we are prepared to accept it in the interests of the dignity of our state."

The fact that Austrian ambassadors abroad were willing to discuss the controversial points with foreign governments, and especially with Russia, led to the belief that an outlet for the deadlock would be found.

The stock markets of London and the European capitals still displayed a panicky feeling, although it was not as pronounced as on Saturday.

Sir Edward Grey has invited the Governments of Austria-Hungary, Serbia and Russia to suspend operations, pending the result of his proposed mediatory conference in London. His suggestion in regard to the conference is that the French, German and Italian ambassadors in London should confer with him in the endeavor to find a means of solving the present difficulties.

Sir Edward Grey until late this afternoon had not yet received complete replies to his proposal.

Sir Edward, in announcing in the House of Commons the steps to be taken to bring about mediation in the Austro-Serbian controversy, said:

"I understand that the German Government is favorable to mediation in principle as between Russia and Austria, but to our particular proposal to apply that principle by means of a conference the German Government has not yet replied."

Sir Edward, who evidently was deeply impressed with the gravity of the situation, concluded by expressing the opinion that the failure of these efforts to bring about a settlement would lead to the greatest catastrophe which could befall the concert of Europe, and its consequences would be incalculable."

BERLIN, July 27.—The Berlin morning papers while fully recognizing the gravity of the situation are disposed to find grounds for the hope that the Austro-Serbian conflict will be localized. The news that Austria is delaying crossing the Danube has awakened hopes that the interchanges of views between the chief capitals will result in checking the outbreak of hostilities until Serbia finds a means of satisfying Austria's demands.

Much attention is given to the alleged expressions of French diplomats that France means to hold aloof and leave Serbia to her fate unless Russia is attacked by another power. The fact that France is making strong exertions at St. Petersburg to dissuade Russia from interfering is regarded as promising.

The Empress is returning to Berlin to meet the Emperor on his arrival.

All Prepare for War LONDON, July 27.—The mere fact that hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Serbia had not begun gave Europe in general the hope to-day that war might be averted. There was, however, little chance in the situation and the more optimistic feeling was largely based on the belief that the German Emperor who returned to Potsdam to-day from his cruise in northern waters would throw

his influence into the balance in favor of a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

Another factor in favor of a peaceful arrangement was that the Austrian ambassador in St. Petersburg had shown willingness to discuss matters with the Russian foreign minister.

It was said this morning that the Austria-Hungary would not move her forces against the Serbian capital until to-morrow which is confirmation of a statement made by the Austrian ambassador in London, yesterday that Austria-Hungary desired to give Serbia time to consider her reply to the ultimatum from Vienna.

Outside of Austria-Hungary and Germany, the reply sent by Serbia is regarded as a very fair one, as it grants all the demands which a sovereign state could grant.

It is pointed out that there is little use in Serbia appealing for mediation, however, since Austria-Hungary has declared the matter to be between her and Serbia and in this she is backed up by Germany and Italy, her partners in the Triple Alliance.

In the meantime all the nations of Europe are making preparations for war as none of them wishes to be caught napping in case hostilities should break out. Even England which is credited with the determination to stand aside unless she should

be forced into the conflict is getting her warships ready. The leave which is granted to the crews after the annual mobilization of the fleet for exercises has been cancelled and the vessels are to be kept on a war footing. They begun coaling yesterday with the expectation that they would be ordered to the North Sea which would be England's danger point in the event of a European outbreak.

A Better Feeling ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—In spite of the general unfavorable symptoms in the situation between Austria-Hungary and Serbia and of the effect produced by the arrest in Hungary of General Radomir Putnik, chief of the

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SIR EDWARD GREY MEETS AMBASSADORS IN EFFORT TO BRING ABOUT PEACE

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, July 27.—It was reported to-day that Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, had made successful representations to Germany, Italy and France for a conference between the representatives of those countries in England on the Austro-Serbian situation with a view to co-operative mediation.

The Italian and German Ambassadors here saw Sir Edward Grey this morning with what result has not been definitely ascertained. The members of the foreign diplomatic corps and of officials of the British foreign office were early astir. Sir Edward Grey, like Premier Asquith, shortened his week-end trip and reached London early this morning. After conferences with Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, and Premier Asquith, Sir Edward received the

Italian ambassador with whom he had a long talk.

It is understood an effort would be made during the conference to avert a resort to arms by Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

A most serious view of the Austro-Serbian situation is taken here, and every effort is being made by England and her ambassadors to find some way out of the crisis. Many of Great Britain's diplomatic representatives were on their summer vacations, but hurried back at once to their posts.

A rumor in Semlin yesterday said the first encounter between Austrians and Serbians had occurred near Stenradria, 24 miles southeast of Belgrade, where some vessels conveying Austrian infantry were said to have been fired on from the Serbian side of the Danube, and to have returned the fire.

MURDER TRIAL

Ex-Premier Takes Stand To-day and Submits Documents.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PARIS, July 27.—Madame Caillaux, when she took her seat to-day in the prisoner's enclosure of the criminal court at the palace of justice for the seventh day's hearing of her trial for the willful murder on March 16 last of Gaston Calmette, editor of The Figaro, appeared much calmer than she had been on the preceding days. She had, however, suffered from two fainting spells last night as a result of the severe strain she had undergone on Saturday when she swooned during the reading of the love letters sent to her by Joseph Caillaux, former French Premier, while he was still the husband of Madame Gueydan, who then occupied the witness stand.

As soon as Judge Louis Albanel and his three associates had taken their seats on the bench, M. Caillaux demanded to be heard. He said: "The Figaro having accused me to-day of suborning witnesses, I should like to submit to the court some authentic papers concerning the late Gaston Calmette's relations with the Hungarian government. I have hesitated to use them, but I have decided to do so in view of the Figaro's attitude. I desire also to read the late M. Calmette's will."

Maitre Chenu: "How did you get it?"

M. Caillaux: "In the same way that you got my letters."

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AN ELECTRIC ROAD WITHIN FOUR MONTHS

The Courier has learned from a source, believed to be authoritative that the new Lake Erie and Northern Railway will be an electric road within four months. As is well known, the C.P.R. is now in entire control of the road and following experiments conducted elsewhere by that company with electrification, it is assured that the L. E. and N. will be electrified. The hauling of freight on the Galt and Hespeler road by electricity is also being carried out successfully. The new road with its low grade will be one of the finest electric roads on the continent. The construction work is being rapidly rushed and it is understood is entirely in the hands of the C. P. R.

AUSTRIA'S ANSWER TO SERBIA---A CHARGE OF DISHONESTY IS MADE

No Sooner Had Reply to Ultimatum Been Made Than Troops Were Mobilized—Austria Claims a False Impression is Raised.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] VIENNA, Austria July 27.—A communication issued by the Austro-Hungarian foreign office to-day sets forth the Austrian view of the Serbian reply to Austria's note demanding the cessation of the Pan-Serbian agitation and the punishment of those concerned in the assassination at Sarajevo of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort. The communication also gave the reasons for Austria's dissatisfaction with Serbia's reply. The communication follows:

The object of the Serbian note is to create a false impression that the Serbian Government is prepared in a great measure to comply with our demands. As a matter of fact, however, Serbia's note is filled with the spirit of dishonesty which clearly has it been seen that the Serbian Government is not seriously determined to put an end to culpable tolerance. It hitherto has extended to intrigues against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy

The Serbian note contains such far-reaching reservations and limitations not only regarding the general principles of our action, but also in regard to the individual claims we have put forward that the concessions actually made by Serbia become insignificant.

In particular our demand for the participation of the Austro-Hungarian authorities in investigations to detect accomplices in the conspiracy on Serbian territory has been rejected while

our request that measures be taken against that section of the Serbian press hostile to Austria-Hungary has been declined and our wish that the Serbian Government take the necessary measures to prevent the disorganized Oustrophobe associations continuing their activity under another name and under another form, has not even been considered.

"Since the claims in the Austro-Hungarian note of July 21, regard being had to the attitude hitherto adopted by Serbia, represent the minimum of what is necessary for the establishment of permanent peace with the Southeastern monarchy the Serbian answer must be regarded as unsatisfactory."

"That the Serbian Government itself is conscious that its note is not acceptable to us is proved by the circumstance that it proposes at the end of the note to submit the dispute to arbitration—an invitation which is thrown into its proper light by the fact that three hours before handing in the note a few minutes before the expiration of the like limit the mobilization of the Serbians took place."

It was pointed out here to-day that Austro-Hungary being a signatory to the second Hague convention would be obliged formally to declare war, but as Serbia did not sign that convention such a declaration might perhaps be regarded as unnecessary in this instance.

SHOULD BE HANGED SAYS REDMOND TODAY IN THE BRITISH HOUSE

Blame For Yesterday's Outrage is Attached to Assistant Police Commissioner Who Requisitioned Soldiers to Assist Police.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, July 27.—Information as to the "shocking occurrence in Dublin yesterday," as John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader put it, was demanded immediately after the opening of the session of the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Redmond was so dissatisfied with meagre information given him that he moved the adjournment of the House in order to debate the matter.

Augustin Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, threw the blame for yesterday's conflict between the troops and the public on the assistant police commissioner, who, he said, had requisitioned the military entirely on his own responsibility. The official subsequently had been suspended while an enquiry was made.

The Nationalist members shouted, "he ought to be hanged."

The matter will be debated in the House to-day.

Mr. Birrell said the major in command of the King's Own Scottish Borderers had denied that he gave orders to fire on the people.

William Redmond: "He ought to be hanged."

Lord Robert Cecil: "The ministers ought to be hanged."

Mr. Birrell said the soldiers became exasperated after several of them had received severe injuries.

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ALL IRELAND WROUGHT UP OVER RIOTS SUNDAY

Over Forty People in Hospital Today at Dublin Seriously Injured—Crowds Surround Barracks During the Entire Night, Wanting Soldiers to Fight.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] DUBLIN, Ireland July 27.—The city of Dublin and the greater part of Catholic Ireland was to-day in a state of the greatest excitement over yesterday's conflict between the regular troops of the British army and the Irish Nationalists which resulted in the killing of four persons and the wounding of many others, forty of whom are still in the hospital to-day in a serious condition. The day had dawned to-day before the police succeeded in dispersing the crowds marching through the streets singing patriotic songs and looking for soldiers of the second battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, on whom to inflict vengeance for the fatal events of yesterday when the borderers were ordered out to prevent the landing of arms and ammunition for the Irish Nationalist volunteers.

The crowd finding that the soldiers had been ordered to remain in barracks where the borderers are stationed and clamored for the soldiers to come out. Finally a mob kicked down a gate of the barracks and fired a couple of shots upon which bugles were sounded, the police came on the scene and the crowd dispersed.

The Nationalist leaders take the most serious view of the affair and will demand reparation from the government.

The landing of arms yesterday for the Nationalists was carried out in a more daring manner than similar feats achieved by the Ulster Unionist volunteers as it was effected in daylight. The vessel from which the arms and ammunition were brought ashore yesterday, already had landed 2,500 rifles and 125,000 rounds of ammunition at isolated points along the coast, and these had been successfully distributed by motor cars among the Nationalist volunteers.

Yesterday's attempt was undertaken to show that the Nationalists could do what the Ulster Unionists had done. At Howth 2,500 rifles and 160,000 rounds of ammunition were landed under the eyes of the police. The telegraph wires having been cut to prevent communication with Dublin. Automobiles carried off 1,500 of the rifles and all the ammunition and a body of Nationalist volunteers then started for Dublin with 1,000 rifles, but no ammunition. The police sent to intercept the volunteers cheered the gun runners and everything seemed to be going smoothly until the battalion of Scottish Borderers came on the scene and demanded that the arms be surrendered.

The Nationalist volunteers refused to give up the rifles and the soldiers then charged with fixed bayonets wounding a number of the volunteers. While the leaders of the volunteers and the regimental officers were parleying the rank and file of the volunteers scattered and got away with all except 19 of the rifles.

The news quickly reached Dublin and a mob gathered to meet the soldiers on their return. Volleys of stones were thrown at the troops and 20 of the soldiers were ordered to fire. The Nationalist volunteers took no part in the street fighting.

The soldiers encountered a detachment of volunteers at Clonmel bridge and an outbreak resulted. There was no shooting then however, a great crowd soon collected and followed the troops, jeering them and cheering for John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, and home rule. Finally the mob began throwing bottles and stones and several of the soldiers were injured.

Scattered Volley Fired The battalion then replied to the attack of the mob with a scattered fusillade. In an instant the street was covered with wounded, while terrified men, women and children ran in all directions.

Jervis Street Hospital is situated only 200 yards from the scene of the affray and the wounded were quickly taken there. A street car in which a soldier was riding, was wrecked last night, but the soldier escaped the mob. Further rioting is feared.

Among those seriously injured in the affray is M. J. Judge, a prominent officer of the Nationalist Volunteers.

The arms were landed at noon yesterday. The yacht from which they were taken was a sailing vessel, the name of which had been painted over. A woman, or a man in woman's clothing, some persons say, commanded the yacht.

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SERBIA'S REPLY SEEMS FAIR--APPEAL MADE TO THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON July 27.—Serbia's reply to the Austrian ultimatum is summarized as follows:

First—Serbia agrees to the publication in its official journal on the front page of the formal declaration submitted by the Austrian Government condemning the subversive propaganda and deploring its fatal consequences, regretting the participation of Serbian officers in this propaganda, repudiating any further interference with Austro-Hungarian interests and warning all Serbians that rigorous proceedings will be taken in the future against any persons guilty of such machinations.

Second—Serbia agrees to communicate this declaration to the army in the form of an order of the day.

Third—It promises to dissolve these societies which may be considered capable of conducting intrigues against Austria.

Fourth—Dismissal from the army and navy officers and the removal also of civilian officials whose partici-

participation in an anti-Austrian propaganda may be proved. The Serbian Government however, protests against Austrian officials taking any part in the inquiry.

Sixth—The Serbian Government asks for an explanation as to just what part the Austrian officials are to be called upon to take in the inquiry into the Sarajevo plot and it is announced that Serbia can only admit such participation as would be in accordance with International law and good neighborly relations.

Seventh—To sum up, Serbia accepts all the conditions and all the demands of Austria, and makes reservations only regarding the participation of Austrian officials in the inquiry. It does not give its formal refusal to this point, but confines itself to asking explanations.

Finally, if the Austrian Government finds this reply inadequate Serbia appeals to The Hague tribunal and to the powers which signed the declaration of 1909 relative to Bosnia and Herzegovina.